Note on the effect of war on the everyday Citizen— Ensemble crowded; to get priorities on construction material for larger quarters!

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Three-week mail and parcels burns in devastating fire at Port Arthur.—Come on everyone, let's write to make them happy anyway.

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Three-Man Board To Advise On Sale Of Property

MacNeil Urges House To Press for Relocation; Canadianize Children

A program of relocation and economic absorption of the Japanese into the Canadian life and steps be taken to Canadianize Nisei children by education conforming to British Columbia standards was urged by C. Grant MacNeil, C.C.F. member for Vancouver-Burrard in the Provincial Legislature last week.

"The rest of Canada does not understand the Japanese question in British Columbia," Mr. MacNeil said. "The problem must be settled on a basis of lasting peace and the principles of the Atlantic Charter must apply here. Repatriation cannot be accomplished for many years, consequently it cannot be an immediate answer. So far as British Columbia was concerned the problem could not be settled on a basis of racial hatred, but on one of general welfare of Canada as a whole."

"The post-war Japanese question will create a serious problem, particularly for Vancouver," Mr. MacNeil said according to the Canadian Press. "There will be pressure from other provinces to have the Japanese now in their midst returned to the coast. The Japanese themselves expect to return; what assets they had are here."

The understanding between other provinces and the Dominion was that the province would not be saddled with the Japanese but would be moved back to the coast at the end of the war.

There had been very bitter opposition at the relocation of Japanese in other parts of Canada and it was undesirable to place them in communities not wanting them. Care had been taken, he continued, to avoid any pretext by which the Japanese Government could inflict atrocities on Canadians now interned across the Pacific.

British Columbians should appreciate that the utmost care had been taken to avoid epidemics during the mass evacuation and the B.C. Security Commission should be commended for the way it had been carried out.

COOLY AND RATIONALLY

The question should be approached in a business-like way, cooly and rationally, Mr. MacNeil advised. Most of the returning Japanese will be im-

(See "MACNEIL" P. 4)

L.N.I.D. Chooses Special Group To Meet Commission

NOBLEFORD, Alta. — A special committee of five was appointed by the Southern Alberta Japanese Association on January 25 to negotiate with the B.C. Security Commission on matters concerning the sugar beet families in the Lethbridge Northern District.

They consist of K. Uyeda, S. Sakumoto, S. Yamada and S. Aoki.

At the same meeting in Picture Butte, a new slate of officers headed by S. Sakumoto was elected by the Association for the new year.

The new executive are busy at work in the interest of the evacuees but since the members are scattered over a wide area, they are finding their work to constitute many problems and difficulties.

The recently organized YMWBA is working in close unity with the Co-operative Union which is directed by Rev. Kawamura of the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple.

The executive is made up as follows: President, S. Sakumoto; vice-pres., K. Ichino and G. Uyeda; chairman, K. Kinoshita; vice-chairmen, Edamura and Inaba; treasurer, S. Miyashita; assist.-treasurer, Tabuchi; auditors, S. Yamada, S. Murakami, Moriyama. The secretary has yet to be selected.

The greater majority of the Japanese evacuees in Southern Alberta are in the districts surrounding Picture Butte, where one of the five Canadian Sugar Factory is situated.

This area is known as the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District (LNID) and comprises the territory north of the Oldman River flowing just outside the city of Lethbridge. In this district are the towns of Diamond City, Shaughnessy, Picture Butte, Iron Springs, Turin, Nobleford, Barons, Coaldale and Coalhurst.

Last August a Japanese Association and a Co-operative Union were formed in Picture Butte with membership of all families in the L.N.I.D. The first president was Hikojiro Miyagawa of Picture Butte.

REGISTER EVACUEES FOR ARMY, INDUSTRY

AMACHE, Colo. — Registration of all citizen evacuees, male and female, between the ages of 18 and 38, for military service or employment in war industries, is to be carried out in the Granada Relocation Centre, the Granada Pioneer reported last week.

The Pioneer said that a special recruiting team would be sent from the War Department to each of the ten U.S. relocation centres.

The team due at Granada was composed of one commissioned officer and three non-commissioned officers, including one American-born Japanese.

"Following the registration of the male citizens, the women will be registered. Although the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps attitude is still unknown, their interest was manifest at a recent training conference held in Washington," the Pioneer said.

"The showing that we make is highly important because we've finally gotten the things we've been asking for—equality of opportunity in helping the war effort through active combat duty and war industry participation," declared selective service registrar W. J. Knodel.

Further Exchange To be Made Shortly

OTTAWA. — (CP). — Negotiations with Japan for further exchange of Canadian nationals in Japan and Japanese subjects in Canada have been under way for some months and it is hoped an exchange will be made shortly, said a reply tabled in the House of Commons for W. K. Esling, Prog. Con. member for Kootenay West.

A small number of Canadians and Japanese were exchanged at the time diplomatic officials were repatriated.

* * *

VICTORIA.—In a letter to the provincial minister of agriculture, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal minister of labor revealed that Japanese evacuees were being considered to provide necessary farm labor requirements.

Considered also in the plan were conscientious objectors, prisoners of war, women's land army and student labor in an effort to meet the critical need for labor on Canadian farms.

Mr. Justice Smith Chairman; To Name Japanese Representative; Blow to People

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The announcement of the appointment of a three-man committee by the Federal Government to advise on and supervise the disposal of Japanese owned property in Pacific Coast cities, now indicates that all urban real-estate owned by Japanese evacuees and now controlled by the Custodian as a "protective measure" is to be actually sold.

It was reported this week, on February 8, that Mr. Justice Sidney Smith has been named chairman of the committee, and that the Vancouver City Council has nominated Alderman Charles Jones to represent that city.

A third member who will represent Japanese interests has yet to be named.

Announcement of the appointment of the committee was contained in a telegram from Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, to Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver.

Mr. Justice Smith headed the Fishing Vessel Disposal Commission which supervised the sale of Japanese-owned fish boats. Alderman Charles Jones, for many years Vancouver's license inspector and well-known in the Japanese community for his interest in chrysanthemum culture, is chairman of the civic properties committee.

The appointment of the commission indicates that similar principles which were applied to the sale of fishing vessels may apply in the liquidation of real estate.

CUSTODIAN'S OFFICES

No statement beyond that announced by the Secretary of State's department on January 26, concerning the passing of an order-in-council providing for sale of the property, has been made. Farm lands are not mentioned in the report.

It is indicated, however, that administration of the new policy may be carried out through the Vancouver offices of the Custodian, Japanese evacuation section, and that no distinction is made among aliens, naturalized or natural-born citizens.

* * *

EXCLUSION FROM COAST

Vancouver council members, commenting on the new policy, saw in the Ottawa move, reported the "Province", "the forerunner of a policy of Japanese exclusion after the war.

"If these properties are disposed of it will be an additional argument against the reoccupation of Vancouver by Japanese," Ald. G. H. Worthington was quoted. "It is another step in getting the Japs out of our country, and Vancouver must co-operate."

SHOCK TO PEOPLE

More definite announcement of the policy came as a great shock to the Japanese people, second only to the general evacuation order issued almost a year ago.

The majority of people have banked heavily upon the phrase "as a protective measure only" contained in P.C. 1665 (which vests control of evacuees' property in the hands of the custodian), as an official government assurance that their interests would be protected by the Federal Government.

Following so closely upon the Provincial Government's proposed legislation to bar Canadian-born Japanese children from schools, the new policy in regard to their former homes was seen as a particularly heavy blow.

It is softened in the opinion of a few observers by the feeling that this new step is in line with a serious and drastic attempt on Ottawa's part to push the policy of relocation and distribution of all the Japanese people throughout the various provinces of the Dominion.

SEGREGATE LOYAL CITIZENS IN CENTRE

WASHINGTON. — The United States senate military affairs subcommittee is considering a plan to remove loyal citizens from among the more than 106,000 evacuees of the Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centres and place them in the army or in war plants.

Chairman Albert D. Chandler of the sub-committee declared that two-thirds of the 106,000 are Nisei—American-born and American-educated Japanese who "are mostly loyal Americans who want to work and want to fight."

"Our problem looks like a problem of segregation—how to separate the good from the bad," Chandler told reporters after an executive session of the sub-committee. "It should have been done a long ago."

Special Arrangements For Distribution Of New Ration Books

Special arrangements have been made for the issuing of new ration books for sugar, tea, coffee and butter to the large majority of persons of Japanese descent in Canada when these become due in the last week of February, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at Vancouver has advised The New Canadian.

These detailed arrangements are published below, in order that all persons will know to whom they should apply for the new books.

The actual method of obtaining the books is simple.

The holder of the present book must fill in the postcard at the back of his present book, showing clearly his full name, address and ration book serial number, with the letter prefixes before the number. This latter is important.

He should also show opposite his name his **Japanese registration number.**

KEY MEN APPOINTED

While in most districts Price Board officials, B.C. Security Commission supervisors or other government departments will be responsible, in certain areas of Interior British Columbia a number of Japanese "key men" have been appointed. Residents in these areas are required to apply to these individuals for their new books.

The detailed list follows:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. Interior Housing Projects

Ration books will be secured from local offices of the B.C. Security Commission in Tashme, Greenwood, Sandon, Slocan, Kaslo, and New Denver-Rosebery.

2. Self-Supporting Projects

Ration books for Christina Lake will be distributed from the Commission office in Greenwood. For Lillooet, Minto City, Bridge River, McGillivray Falls and Taylor Lake, Supervisor McBrayne at Bridge River is in charge.

3. Road Camps

Engineers-in-charge in each of the four road sections will supervise the distribution of the new books.

4. Hastings Park Hospital

Col. Lennox Arthur of the Security Commission is in charge.

5. Restricted Area Residents

These people hold special identification cards, and will obtain their books from the local distributing centres or from the head Vancouver office.

6. Evacuees on Self-Supporting Industrial Permits, and

7. Permanent Residents of Interior Communities not within the Jurisdiction of the B.C. Security Commission.

(a) Grand Forks will be handled by the Greenwood supervisor, with probable distribution through the R.C.M.P. office at Grand Forks.

(b) The balance of the books will be distributed by the following Japanese "key men."

(1) Choichiro Takahashi, P. O. Box 30, Revelstoke, B. C.

(2) T. Watanabe, 320 Seymour St., Kamloops, B. C.

(3) Ichitaro Takemura, R. R. No. 3, Salmon Arm, B. C.

(4) Gentaro Isobe, P. O. Box 563, Vernon, B. C.

(5) Eijiro Shishido, R. R. No. 1, Kelowna, B. C.

(6) Takataro Tada, P. O. Box 1, Summerland, B. C.

(7) Hirozo Fujita, Penticton, B. C.

Residents residing in or near any of these districts will contact the key man as listed to secure the new books.

ALBERTA

The British Columbia Security Commission Supervisor, A. E. Russell, Metcalfe Bldg., Lethbridge, has been placed in charge of distributing the new books to all Japanese in Alberta.

R.C.M.P. officers are giving this information to any Japanese residents in their respective districts.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan residents are to contact the Ration Officer, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Regina.

MANITOBA

B.C.S.C. supervisor, R. C. Brown, 749 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, is in charge of distributing the new books to all Japanese residents of Manitoba.

ONTARIO

(1) North-western Ontario

Graham Pipher, B.C.S.C. representative, Customs Bldg., Port Arthur is in charge for this area.

(2) South-western Ontario

G. E. Trueman, B.C.S.C. placement officer, 178 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, is in charge of the issuance of all books in this area; and the R.C.M.P. have been advised to make public to all Japanese that they should contact Mr. Trueman.

QUEBEC and NOVA SCOTIA

The ration officers at Montreal and Halifax will handle these two provinces.

The New Canadian

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

P. O. Drawer A — Kaslo, B. C.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Harry S. Kondo • H. Tsuji • Roy Ito

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Some Facts on the School Issue

The New Canadian labors at some disadvantage in commenting upon the issues of the day. But some substantial fact might be added to the expression of opinion which greeted the announcement by the Minister of Education, Hon. H. G. T. Perry, that he will propose an amendment to the School Act which will legalize the barring of children of Japanese birth from British Columbia schools.

Replying to the comment, Mr. Perry is quoted as saying, "We are merely going to legalize what already has been done," and that he can see "no reason why local ratepayers should have to pay educational costs for scores of Japanese children moved into their districts by the B. C. Security Commission."

The actual fact of the matter is simply that there never has been any attempt to load educational costs of any importance upon local ratepayers.

It was realized from the very first that as far as the large interior housing projects were concerned, local schools could not hope to accommodate the hundreds of school-age children settled in the districts.

What was proposed was only that the British Columbia Provincial Government should continue to bear its share in educational costs, just as it had been doing for over four decades before Pearl Harbour, and in accordance with its constitutional responsibility. The balance of the expense incurred in providing new school facilities was to be supplied by federal authorities; the recognized shortage of teachers to be met by the employment of capable, if untrained, Canadian-born Japanese teachers.

It cannot be emphasized too much that insofar as well over ninety per cent of the school-age children were concerned, the only thing asked was that the Provincial Government should continue to provide a sum roughly equal to the amount it stood to save by the removal of the children from their former school districts. The local ratepayers in the interior housing districts were the last people of all, if at all, to be called upon to provide extra school accommodation.

This, of course, was the original educational proposal. As matters stand today the Provincial Government, far from meeting any extra costs, ought to have saved a substantial amount by the removal of the children.

At the moment, the proposed legislation will have direct bearing upon only those people who evacuated on self-supporting employment permits to interior British Columbia. These, an official report indicates, include about 300 school-age children, who are now scattered among over fifty different communities, from the American border north to Vanderhoof, and from Bridge River to the Rockies.

The school act amendment thus will make it legal for these scattered children to be barred from local schools, even though their families may be established as tax-paying citizens. It will have no effect in the interior housing projects or self-supporting communities, where the people themselves, with some financial aid from the Federal Government which enables them to buy correspondence courses and text books from Victoria, and some voluntary help from sympathetic educationists, are sparing no effort and no sacrifice to give the children a **Canadian** education.

Not the least unhappy feature of the situation in Victoria today is that it is Mr. Perry himself who apparently proposes the legislation. It will be recalled that just two years ago the present Minister of Education, noted as a **Liberal of broad sympathies and many attainments, was Speaker of the Provincial House. In that capacity he took a firm stand against what he termed the "un-British" nature of certain discriminatory proposals on the trade licence issue. Today one is moved by the sagacity of comment by A. E. Jukes, Conservative Association head, to the effect that "we often do things in the heat of war emotion that we might regret afterwards."**

High and Low

By R. I.

SCRIBBLER'S CIRCLE

The Scribbler's Circle was an unique organization. It consists of young Nisei who were interested in the art of writing. We had no definite program, place or time of meeting, but it was a flourishing society and served an useful purpose.

I joined the Circle one Saturday two years ago. It was a gala evening that special night as we had a rare visitor in the form of Roy Evans, well-known Vancouver author, who at that time had finished writing the draft of a novel entitled, "It's Our Country Too", the subject being the ups and downs of a Japanese-Canadian.

We showered him with many questions concerning his book which he answered readily. Although I was very much of a tyro at that time in the art of writing, (today ? ? ?) I could not help but wonder why he had the young Nisei chasing a white girl and generally getting the cold shoulder from every one including his family, the other family and all the other families.

After all, I argued with myself, if this book is to have the average Nisei boy and girl as the hero and heroine, why have them doing things that the average one of us never does except in the most rare, rare cases . . . or am I wrong?

The case of Kay Goto, the heroine, however, was of a different nature. After passing her necessary examinations in the civil service, she was to be called to Ottawa by wire only to be refused because of her race . . . with all the trimmings describing her ambition, struggle, hope, anticipation, joy, suspense and finally the great disappointment and sorrow at her defeat. But this was not fiction. It was a page from one Nisei's life.

The book ended in a sorrowful way. The readers must not receive the impression that all is well with the Niseis, the author said. How ironic and laughable that sounds today! . . . that all is well with the Nisei!

* * *

After a while, as all such affairs get to be, everyone bunched into groups of two and threes to chat and so I was left with the editor of the N.C. on my left. I just barely knew him then.

Well, he said, let's talk. Everyone else is, he motioned, pointing his elegant toe at Miyo, Peter, Eiko, Min, Kay and Muriel.

O.K., I said.

Did you go to Britannia? insulted he.

No. Silence. Tech.

Oh, he said, I-beg-your-pardon-oh.

Do much writing, he tried another.

No, I said, except one.

What's that, he queried.

It's called Shingle Mill, said I. I wrote it after reading Steinbeck so you can give credit to him.

Let's see it.

He saw it and made no comment except one: It smells like the Okies. Oh, hum.

* * *

The homework for the next session was a vignette beginning . . . "The night was dismal. The rain fell in a dreary drizzle and trickled down the neck of Tak where he stood at the corner of the dark street."

Perhaps this will explain why a month later the readers of the "Voice of the Second Generation" were treated to two vignettes beginning in the same way, one by Kenji Steinbeck. (M.N.T.) and one by R. I. Of course you know which was the better.

KUMAO NAGANO, 45 Gilead Avenue, Lemon Creek, B. C. wishes to know the whereabouts of NOBUTARO OKAZAKI.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I noted with interest your editorial on a "second uprooting," (Dec. 12, 1942). The thought of that has been on my mind for some time, and I think a programme of gradual dispersal of the Nisei from their B. C. communities into the general framework of the Canadian setup across Canada is called for. It seems to me that as long as there are settlements of 1000 or more of people of Japanese origin, those settlements will be target of the "anti's."

A grim outlook, isn't it? But it seems to me that a scattered one-fifth of one per cent of the population is a safety measure against persecution; a collected group is an excuse for persecution.

Thanks for the service you have maintained with your paper and please extend my regards to all my friends among the Nisei.

Carleton Clay

Vancouver, B. C.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Although a thousand and some odd miles away from Vancouver and from friends of all kinds, we Manitoba Niseiettes are making the best of it here. Mind you we are not forgetting the old friends and our little green valley—those could never die in ous memory in spite of all that's happening.

The girls are keeping up with the times, but something seems to be lacking—namely, boys. I guess each lassie has a certain someone, somewhere . . . whether in a ghost town, road camp, Alberta, Ontario or even the beet farms of Manitoba. It's always, "I wish he were here." So young gentlemen of the stronger sex, wherever you are, if you have an "ano hito" among us, just keep chins up and writing steadily. You'll not regret it.

The girls here are trying to become model Miss 1943's. A lady speaker some time ago gave us some interesting hints on the subject. A typical Miss 1943, she told us, must be alert, smart, friendly, helpful,—willing to volunteer support, be equal to men, and yet stay well-groomed and glamorous. This seems to be quite a bit to ask of the weaker sex, but we're trying to do it. It might in fact be good advice to pass on to all the Niseiettes everywhere in trying times, such as these. All we've got to do is wait for results.

"Mary"

Winnipeg, Man.

* * *

READERS' APPRECIATION

. . . Though I know you are working under great difficulties, your paper still holds its high standards and as at this time of great value to all who are connected with the Japanese either in the work or just in friendship. It is good to hear how things are going on in the different places. I would like to wish you great success in your undertaking through 1943.

Kathleen Lang

Kamloops, B. C.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Congratulations to you and your staff for all the splendid work, especially in the Christmas number. I do hope that Dana who wrote "Christmas in Exile" will find his next Christmas, even if still out there "Christmas at Home." Ty Ebata, in the next column, has the Idea . . .

A. S.

Slocan City

Test of Our Fortitude

(An Editorial from the Manzanar Free Press, published at the Manzanar Relocation Centre, California)

A year of uncertainty and waiting finally is bearing fruit. The decision by the War Department to add the manpower of the American citizens of Japanese descent to the war effort bears a far-reaching significance. This decision signifies for us a long step toward the vindication of our rights and privileges.

* * *

For those of us who are eligible to serve directly in the war effort, this will mean departure from Manzanar within a reasonably short time. Specific directions will be forthcoming from the War Department. It will mean that for the duration, our course of action largely will have been decided for us. We shall have a motive, and a presumptive but reasonable promise for a voice in the post-war readjustments to be made in our country. We have been living, so to speak, in a vacuum isolated and immune from the tempo and the feel of wartime America. We shall now directly experience the sacrifice of blood, sweat and tears which form the warp and the woof of a war.

In an ultimate sense this is a vindication against suspicions and villifications which have been directed at us during the past year. This decision by the American government resolves our purpose for existence. Perhaps the fusing of the lives of our second and the third and the succeeding generations of the citizens of Japanese descent into the stream of American life could not successfully be negotiated without this test of our fortitude and willingness to serve. May we be deserving fully of this privilege.

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On the Record

By K. W.

Falling Down on the Job!

In all the interior towns today a deplorable situation continues to grow worse. And the concern of many a true friend of the Canadian-born second generation, who had expected great things of them, is growing into disgust.

The reason is as simple as it is obvious. Everywhere the Nisei are again shrinking back from the responsible positions of leadership into that same light-headed apathy from which they were only aroused by the months of crisis which now belong to history.

The facts are there, well-known to all of us. When the crisis struck the Japanese community, the Issei leadership on which the whole community had leaned for years, was found to be wholly wanting. It was disunited, short-sighted, confused, and attempted to be autocratic on an issue which concerned every single individual.

It is easy to explain the fault in Issei leadership. The first generation were simply not prepared mentally for the crisis. In the months prior to Pearl Harbor, in fact since the outbreak of the war, they had refused to be realistic, instead of facing the pressing issues which loomed before them, and which obviously would influence the future of the entire community, they preferred always to look back on the past.

Turn to the record. Less than two months before December 7, 1941, the Nisei were seeking to establish the community's security by giving proof of loyalty in asking for the right to military service, by arguing the needs of organization among the wage-earners for their own protection, by discussing the best means of co-operating with the first generation in order to prepare a united front in time of need.

What were the first generation talking about? The annual Issei conference, sponsored by the preeminent Canadian Japanese Association, October 12, 1941, was discussing possible substitutes for foods no longer importable from Japan, and adopting some silly notions of the Kitsilano Issei federation on wedding costs.

Issei thinking, in short, had one eye on the past and across the ocean, the other on the menu for the night's supper. Small wonder they were in no mental frame of mind to supply much-needed leadership after Pearl Harbor.

When the crisis to the whole community finally came, had it not been for the pig-headed pride and impossible vanity of certain Issei leaders on the one hand, and the weak-kneed cavilling of others, much of the tragic disunity and internal conflict which marred our record during evacuation might well have been avoided.

But in those tense moments of last spring, the Nisei on the street, in the sawmill and logging camp, from the fishing grounds, found that they too could think for themselves and make decisions. What the old men said wasn't necessarily so. They perceived the needs of the people, and presented those needs clearly, sanely and reasonably to the authorities—with splendid results. The record of Hastings Park is a notable instance.

Throughout the interior towns, in the early days of settlement and construction, borne along by this new-found spirit, the Nisei carried on as leaders. Many, educated, trained, intelligent, their ability and common sense recognized by the authorities, now hold key positions in the towns.

Yet, as months went by and organization proceeded, these young men, instead of keeping up there on their toes, have funked their responsibilities. Everywhere the steering of the community has reverted to Issei hands. And no matter how efficient those hands may seem, the brains behind them are not attuned to the real needs of today and the future. They have not proved capable in the past. Today, they have neither the essential basic grounding in the Canadian point of view or manner, nor the foresight beyond tomorrow's woodpile, to provide really constructive leadership.

It is the young people, both men and women, in the towns who must look forward to the years of the duration and afterward, and think and act for the greatest good of all. They know their own needs, the needs of their younger Canadian-born brothers and sisters, and their own small children, born and un-born.

But today, they put in their working hours, and then retire to their youth groups to sponsor dances, concerts, hockey and basketball. Meanwhile the old men function as the voice of the community, influence the thinking of the people, confer with the authorities, and argue on this afternoon's needs, not those of the future.

Is it any wonder that some of our friends grow disgusted!

VAGARIES south of the border

. . . . from the pacific citizen

BOYS TOWN . . . .

Several families of Nisei evacuees are now working at Father Flanagan's famous Boys Town near Omaha, Nebraska. Among them are Kiyoshi and Lily Okura of Los Angeles. Kiyoshi Okura, formerly a civil service examiner in Los Angeles, is now assistant director of the welfare department at Boys Town. Another evacuee couple, the Jimmie Takahashis, are in charge of landscaping, while Jerry Hashii and wife are connected with Boys Town farm project.

* * *

GOODBYE, JAPAN . . . .

Joseph Newman's new book "Good-bye Japan," tells of the last days of peace. Newman was the Tokyo correspondent for the N.Y. Herald Tribune's foreign service. . . . Another book by a Tokyo correspondent is Max Hill's "Exchange Ship," the story of the Gripsholm. . . . Incidentally, among the non-Japanese evacuating Japan in the tense days before Pearl Harbor was Walter de Havilland, father of Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine. De Haviland, long an attorney in Tokyo, arrived with his second wife, a Japanese.

* * *

A.E.F. VETERAN . . . .

Tokutaro N. Slocum, a sergeant major in the American Expeditionary Force in France in the last war and a member of Sgt. York's famed battalion, is now in Washington. Slocum's last visit to Washington was in the early thirties when he helped win citizenship for alien Japanese and other Orientals who fought in the A.E.F. in the last war.

* * *

GOVERNOR MAW . . . .

Although residents of the Central Utah relocation centre at Topaz, as legal residents of the states from which they were evacuated, cannot vote in Utah state elections, Governor Herbert B. Maw, who visited the centre recently, won himself a flock of honorary ballots. After dinner in the messhall at Topaz, where he administered the oath of office to newly-elected community council members, the Utah governor went into the kitchen and shook hands with the evacuee messhall crew. . . . The segregation camp at Moab in southeastern Utah, to which suspected instigators of the Manzanar disturbance have been removed is on the edge of one of America's last primitive areas, several million acres of desert and mountains which few Americans have ever seen.

* * *

TIME AND PLACE . . . .

Officers at Minidoka relocation centre recently issued a notice warning that social rooms were provided for dates and that steps of some kind would be taken against young couples found in such out-of-the-way places as laundry rooms after midnight. . . . The Wakamura rose has been renamed the MacArthur by a Sacramento floriculturalist.

* * *

GEORGE F. BABBITS . . . .

The New Republic [illegible] America's [illegible] Japanese [illegible] [illegible] words: "Most [illegible] assert their Americanism [illegible] [illegible] like a community of George F. Babbits." . . . The most complete study of [illegible] which has been issued to date is Carey McWilliams' "Japanese Evacuation: Interim Report," for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (New Canadian, Sept. 5, 1942). The report by California's former commissioner of immigration and housing was presented at the IPR's eight conference in December at Quebec.

Past and Future

By Rev. K. Shimizu

"Give the Franchise to Generations Yet Unborn!"

That was the title of Dr. Hough's essay, which arrested my keen interest when I read it some years ago. Until a strong sense of responsibility, such as expressed in these words, takes hold of the life of the world, there is no hope for a true and righteous peace.

It is because people do not think it wrong to think, plan or act, taking only their immediate interests and their own individual or group rights into consideration, that many of the mistakes and troubles arise. In reality, rights do not exist apart from obligations. If we do not respect the right of others and fulfil our responsibilities to them, we thereby forfeit our rights. This is the iron law of nature, and no one can break it without hurting himself.

A NOBLE IDEA

Democracy, for instance, is a noble idea; but if it is limited to a race or a class, and does not try to protect the rights of all people, it will in practice degenerate to the worst kind of dictatorship.

He who would pursue goodness must not only consider the rights of all people now living, but must also feel a responsibility towards the past. Mr. Charles Young in his "The Japanese Canadians", gives as the first important factor contributing to the remarkably low criminal rates among the Canadians of the Japanese origin, "the belief in family pedigree which ensures the continuing influence of the family on all its members in spite of the passage of time or separation by travel." That is quite true. A sense of responsibility to the ancestors does have a strong influence for good. We must be aware, however, that there is a danger in this way of thinking, of becoming too conservative and even of hindering progress.

MAY HINDER PROGRESS

When Dr. Hough advocates "to give franchise to generations yet unborn," he is not of course speaking of the relationship of the ancestors to their descendants in narrower sense; but in a wider sense, he means that when we consider a question or formulate a policy, we should do so with a due consideration of the rights and interests of the generations yet to come, so that we may not leave this world worse than we found it. Pushed too far, this viewpoint may become too visionary, especially when it neglects the present facts and the past experiences; but it should receive a due regard.

The same principle should hold true for individual problems, but especially in dealing with public questions, one should feel responsible, not only to the present generation, but also to the past and the future.

This way of thinking will help to avoid many mistakes that result from hasty judgments and premature decisions; and gives an opportunity of re-thinking, re-examining and re-evaluating the question in hand, in order to arrive at the correct conclusion.

In these abnormal days, it is difficult to think straight. Propaganda and rumours, as well as unhealthy feelings in us, tend to mislead us. In such a time, if we try to think of our responsibilities to the past, as well as to "the generations yet unborn", our lives will be ennobled, and we can leave to the coming generations some lasting good, for which they will thank us.

Across CANADA

IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE

In many ways we are finding Manitoba a very ideal place to live.

Since our employer has a thousand acres of land and also a construction material business, we are able to travel to Winnipeg for our shopping every day in spring, summer and fall and at least twice a week in winter.

In the Eaton's store at Winnipeg we have been able to purchase many form of fish. The cost of hundred pound of rice is from $9.75 to $10.75 which is not very high.

The summer was not as hot and the winter not as cold as I had heard and thought. We admit we have our cold days in winter, but we have our warm days too. I often wonder what it would be like at 31 below but since our houses are built for this climate and the air is dry, I think we will not be too uncomfortable.

As our shoyu is running low and the table becoming very lonely, we will have to dilute the remainder soon.

Loretto, Man. is 23 miles south-east of Winnipeg.

T. Tabata

Loretto, Man.

*

EVERYTHING SEEMED COLD

The men in the three Princeton camps celebrated a lonely New Year's Day. We did not have a drop of "sake", no [illegible] "omochi", no family [illegible] [illegible] only the "kado matsu" [illegible] of men and the [illegible] country of human life. [illegible] have we felt so much the [illegible] of our life separated from the ordinary world.

* * *

Our cold spell began in the middle of January when the thermometer dropped to 11 below. Next day it dropped further to 31 degrees. The window froze; the moisture began to drip on the walls. It burned furiously. It is a wonder we was cold even while the big stove were able to stand it in the single-walled frame structure which had been built without thought for such weather.

In reflecting back to this and recalling the details, everything seemed cold at that time. Our body and our soul, even the brilliant sparkling of the stars and the clear outline of the moon added to our complete coldness.

M. Ota

Camp No. 1,
Princeton, B. C.

* * *

TWO-MONTH SCHEDULE

A two month schedule was booked up by the various committees, when the Manitoba Niseiettes got off to a 1943 start with the first general meeting in the Y.W.C.A. some time ago.

Each Thursday the program includes supper, gymn, and social, educational or service work. At present the girls are occupied in Red Cross work and in a few weeks a peach and black afghan will be completed.

Koiko Inouye and Satoru Eguchi were appointed representatives to the all-club council which meets every third week of the month.

A social committee including Dr. McKing, Joyce Carter, Bill Allen, Dick Matsui, [illegible] Inouye, Elsie Sasaki and Molly Kato is in charge of arranging the bi-weekly socials.

We wish to express our sympathies to [illegible] Mary Naganuma, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Arihara, Mr. Mitsunaga and others who are confined to the hospitals. The girls are visiting the patients in hopes of cheering them up as transportation has been restricted from outlying districts.

Molly Kato, Secretary
Winnipeg, Man.
Manitoba Niseiettes.

"Half-Way Human"

(From the Daily Province)

Who and what are these Japanese people with whom we are at war? It seems the answer is not just as simple as saying they are the barbarians who rejoiced in the treacherous surprise of Pearl Harbor or the racial fanatics who prefer death to surrender.

The Associated Press has a story sent by a United States Marine Corps "combat correspondent somewhere in the South Pacific" where there is "behind barbed wire entanglements the largest concentration of Japanese war prisoners in the world." His report of them is somewhat different from anything we had been led to expect.

He says, they are anything but resigned and sullen men "who brood about the misery of their lot." It seems that they soon recover from their initial astonishment at being treated decently and given more food than they have probably had for a long time. Often, he says, the Japanese war prisoner becomes "a happy-go-lucky prisoner with a passion for horseplay, cigarettes, American slang and swing tunes."

But this is to exhibit the Japanese soldier as somehow an understandable human being after all. There is another rather baffling story of this order from Chungking. There they have heard of a recent government order which prohibits American jazz in Japan, because it is "barbaric and decadent."

But this same order, it seems, excepts "healthy, popular folk songs, well assimilated with Japanese sentiment." Among such permissible songs, believe it if you can, are "Comin' Thro the Rye", "[illegible] Bird," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Home, Sweet Home."

Yes, it is hard to know what to make of all this. If we hear next that the Japanese are [illegible] "When the Lights Go On Again All Over the World," we shall be completely bewildered. But we ought not to be disappointed if the Japanese should after all turn out to be half-way human according to our notions. It would provide a much better prospect for the future of the world.

X-BC Collect Ward Fund

TABER, Alta.—The X-B.C. Society has offered its assistance in canvassing funds for a hospital ward to be added to the Taber Municipal Hospital now under construction.

For this purpose which is the object of the local United Church a committee including Chizu Yamabe, Nobby Sasaki and Mickey Hayashi was selected to collect donations from families in the districts of Taber, Barnwell, Jamieson and Cranford.

* * *

A successful dance was sponsored by the society on New Year's Eve. The sum realized from the admissions and donations from Messrs. Chika Adachi, Ken Adachi, Min Sasaki, Eddie Sakamoto, Sid and Roy Adachi and Patsy Yoshihara was donated to the United Church Board Meeting as grateful thanks for the use of the church basement by the organization.

In addition to the past year's officers, Mickey Hayashi as treasurer, Koji Kadokaga as recording secretary and Chiu Adachi as corresponding secretary were elected to the executive.

—Chiu Adachi

KASLO YOUNG PEOPLE CONCERT A SUCCESS

KASLO. — Sponsored by the Kaslo Young People's Society, a variety-filled concert highlighted by a Japanese Quizz Contest packed the people of Kaslo into the local Drill Hall last Saturday evening.

Under the direction of two able m.c.'s, Nagi Nishihara and Roy Shinobu, the delighted children and amazed Issei elders saw a show that had the original Quizz Kids and the Kay Kyser Show put to shame for their vitality and the amazing knowledge of the participants.

Included on the program were such items as harmonica solos, shakuhachi and koto, colorful odoris, a Japanese Quizz Contest with Messers. Maruyama, Taira, Imada and Yamazaki showing their knowledge and a Amos 'n Andy routine by Harry Tsuchiya and Ken Kutsukake that had the audience howling.

Proceeds will be used for sport's activities of the Kaslo Y. P. S.

The Kaslo Young People's Society gratefully thanks all participants and the public for their co-operation.

How to Increase Your Supply of Shoyu

The New Canadian has received numerous inquiries concerning the future supply of "shoyu". We regret that we have no details on this matter but below, the reader will find directions on how to increase the remaining supply four times.

MATERIALS: White sugar, 2 cups; table salt, 1½ cup; boiling water, 1 gallons; shoyu, 1 quart; aji no moto, 4 tsp.

METHOD: Pour 1 cup of sugar in pot till it has melted into a gluey substance. Pour in one cup of boiling water and stir briskly. Pour the remaining amount of boiling water, stirring briskly all the while to prevent clumping. Put in one more cup of sugar, 1½ cup of salt and boil for 10 minutes. Put in aji no moto; boil and take off from stove.

NOTES: For persons who like it "ka lai", use more salt than recipe. Aji no moto can be used according to each person's need. If to be bottled, wash container with hot water and cap tightly. If there is a fear of "kabi" or mold, wrap mustard in gauze, (bean-size) and put inside container.

Immediate Plans For Future In Canada Advocated by Issei

By K. IDE

(Translated from the Japanese)

SANDON, B. C.

Large material damage was caused and 200,000 lives were lost in the great earthquake of the Kanto district of Japan. This mighty disaster was the work ofpowerful natural forces and thus the spiritual blow incurred by the people was extremely severe. But by striving and working with unfailing spirit the people of Kanto reconstructed the wreckages in a very short time.

The above incident may differ in many ways from our present situation. But as the Kanto people were like the weed trampled down to rise again, we may be also described in the same allegory. Our fields, which have gone to ruin even now are beginning new life beneath the blanket of snow, only awaiting the spring to sprout and mature to usefulness.

But among ourselves there may be a few who are always looking at the dark side of life and are unable to see beneath the blanket of snow to the new life stirring. We cannot but wonder if these irresponsive and stagnant people are merely seeking pleasure at every opportunity without single moment of thoughts and plans for the future years.

For them and others the youthful and energetic Nisei must stand and organize the Japanese people to progress once more. To guide their fellow young men and women who have been so ill-advised and misguided in the past by their Issei parents, Nisei leaders must spring up to carry on the task. To realize this, the caution and prudence of the Isseis and the sincere impulsive forces of the Niseis should come to a mutual understanding of the present day situation.

The present is the time to plan for our future in Canada. This is no time to adopt a passive attitude and accept our circumstances as the work of fate. We should be practical and discard the out-moded customs of the past and look to the future.

We must all work in harmony together for the future. The Issei could educate themselves about this land of Canada. How can they expect to give wise counsel to their sons and daughters when their knowledge of the world situation is so limited? Issei and Nisei together should study the ways of community living—the basis of good citizenship. The relocation program should be given deep consideration and much more thought than at present for there has been some tendency to view the program with suspicion and a reluctance to participate. The Japanese should realize that the tight close community we knew of old is no more.

"Deport Nisei to Democratize Japan" Mrs. Hodges, MLA

"MACNEIL"

(Continued from P. 1)

poverished and on relief. They have been displaced as fishermen. Returning Canadian servicemen will have to be taken care of and nothing should be done to inflame racial hatred.

Talk of repatriation at this time was inadvisable, Mr. MacNeil thought. United Nations' leaders in the South Pacific Islands were trying to cultivate friendships of the natives in these isles. Nothing should be said or done that would give the Japanese military authorities the opportunity to tell these natives that discrimination was being practiced here.

Of the 13,400 Canadian-born Japanese, 4,000 were children, 2,500 of whom were eligible for elementary education, explained the Burrard member. There should be proper co-operation between Ottawa and British Columbia whereby both could assume fair share of the cost of education for the Japanese children.

An editorial of the Vancouver Daily Province commented that the contribution of Mr. MacNeil ". . . was exemplary in moderation and good sense."

It also pointed out that the United States had very much the same problem but there was no evidence that they were seriously considering repatriation . . . and what they did in this matter must have a considerable influence on the Canadian policy.

* * *

Total repatriation of Japanese was the firm stand of Mrs. Nancy Hodges in first address to the Provincial Legislature early in the week.

"Such a step would not only be in the best interests of the Japanese themselves," she declared. "Perhaps in Japan they could by example and precept, inculcate into the Japanese people a concept of the democratic point of view and of the Canadian way of life. They might thus help to offset the false doctrines of the militarists."

However, she agreed with Mr. MacNeil that there was need for a planned approach to the question of Japanese in B. C. after the war.

Mrs. N. Hodges is the first woman to be elected to the Legislature from Victoria.

● The New Canadian is pleased to announce to its readers and subscribers in southern Alberta and southern Manitoba that two well-known figures in each province have consented to act as representatives for this newspaper.

They are Rev. Jun Kabayama of Raymond, Alberta, and Rev. Y. Akagawa, of Morris, Manitoba.

The support and co-operation of our subscribers to these representatives is earnestly asked by The New Canadian.

OKUMURA HEADS NEW DENVER Y.P.

At the first meeting of the newly-organized New Denver Young People's Society on January 27, Shigeharu Okumura, former active Vancouver Nisei was elected to the president's chair. Messrs. C. F. Swain, F. G. Walker and L. Boultbee of the B. C. Security Commission were chosen as honorary members.

Other officers include: vice-president, Tucker Morito; secretary, Fumi Toyama; treasurer, Hisaye Kikai; chairman, Buck Suzuki; advisor, Ken Saito; publicity, Mark Toyama and Mary Nagai; corresponding secretaries, John Shintani, Judy Nishikaze; auditors, Lily Hatanaka, Jack Ono; sport's committee, George Yoshinaka, Chea Nishikaze, Eddy Nishimura, Emy Kawahara.

Social conveners, Al Tokawa, Noby Koyama, Frank Hatanaka, Tom Kutsukake, Shimie Omura, Alice Aihoshi, Dot Hakkaku, Emy Horisaki; dramatics, Alice Sato, Mary Nonoyama, Ralph Horiuchi, Tad Ikeda, Joe Akai; executives, Sakae Aida, Daisy Takagi, Takeshi Kunitomo, Iwao Iwamoto, Tom Toyama, Sumiye Obayashi Jean Shintani.

B.C. Will Spend Millions on Roads When War Ends

VICTORIA.—A post-war project involving a sum of $15,000,000 was outlined by Premier John Hart to the Provincial House this week. Of the total amount, which is to be borrowed, $10,000,000 would be earmarked for roads and bridges and $5,000,000 for necessary buildings in connection with provincial institutions.

Interesting points in the proposal of Mr. Hart included:

"In this regard, I have particularly in mind those institutions in New Westminster such as Essondale and others, additiosn to which will cost for additional accommodations at Essondale is so acute that efforts have been made to get priorities for materials for the construction of a new wing which would cost $300,000.

REHABILITATION COUNCIL

Congratulating Hon. George Perry and the rehabilitation council for its program, the Premier noted that British Columbia is in the forefront of all other provinces in devising a plan for post-war period. It now only awaits decisions by the Ottawa government to further formulate plans and implement those recommendations which the government may deem fit when peace is declared.

"Considerable discussion has been carried on regarding the establishment of an iron and steel plant in the province. The government is more desirous of assisting in the establish- of such an industry, but is more particularly interested in a plan that will treat the iron ores of the province rather than one confined to treatment of scrap iron.

A joint committee appointed by the Dominion and United States governments is now engaged in making a survey of the natural resources after the war, for the benefit of this section of the coast."

NOTICE

JAPAN AND CANADA TRUST SAVINGS COMPANY

Under the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) the Secretary of the State of Canada in an Order dated the 25th day of January, 1943, has required that the business of the above Company be wound up and has appointed the undersigned as Controller of the Company with the powers of a liquidator.

Every creditor of the Company troller within thirty days from the date hereof in the form prescribed by the Court under the Winding-up Act (Dominion).

Frederick Field, C.A.
Controller
Japan and Canada Trust Savings Company,
c/o P. S. Ross and Sons,
The Royal Bank Building,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.
1st February, 1943.

日加貯蓄に關する告示

一九三九年の敵國との通商に關する規定に從つカナダ政府國務省は一九四三年一月二十五日付を以て日加貯蓄會社の業務を清算することを命令し左記の者を同會社の清算管理人に任命する。同社に對する債權者は總て法により規定されたる書式によつて債權に關する證據書類を本日より向ふ三十日以内に清算人に提出しなければならぬ。

一九四三年二月一日
晩香坡市西ヘースチングス街六七五
ロイヤルバンク・ビルデン內ロブス父子兄弟商會氣付
日加合同貯蓄會社管理人 フレデリック フィールド

Round the Towns . . .

SANDON. — On his arrival to the community, the new supervisor, Mr. MacTavish interviewed the members of the Japanese committee and requested their every co-operation.

A farewell gift to Mrs. Skinner, wife of the former supervisor transferred to Slocan, was presented by the settlement for her wonderful work in connection with the women and children.

Notes of thanks were received from patients in the Hastings Park Hospital and from the men in the internment camps for the Christmas gifts sent to them by the community.

* * *

The settlement has passed safely through a cold snap that was a record in twenty years according to old-time residents. There were minor difficulties as the stoppage of delivery of wood and the freezing of water pipes but no one suffered.

* * *

KELOWNA [illegible]UAL SHOWER

Co-hostess at a shower in honor of Miss Mary Shimizu who was married to Mr. Aiji Hakazono on February 3, were Miss Eiko Koga and Miss Frances Shiosaki of Kelowna, B.C.

The bride is a former resident of Vancouver.

* * *

TASHME COUPLE ENGAGED

The engagement of Miss Yuriko Kato, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kato, formerly of Cumberland, to Mr. Kazuo Deshima was announced in Tashme on January 28.

* * *

LEMON CREEK WEDDING

LEMON CREEK. — The marriage was performed here on Monday afternoon, February 8, at the United Church manse by Rev. T. Komiyama, of Hatsue, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Otsuji, formerly of Vancouver, and Mr. Kichitaro Hayashi, from Port Alice. Nakodos for the nuptial union were Mr. and Mrs. S. Nishikawa and Mr. and Mrs. Miyazaki.

ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

A breaking-off of the engagement announced last fall between Miss Hanako Naruse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Naruse, and Mr. Albert S. Takimoto, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Takimoto, was made known by the families and Mr. Chuzo Furukawa, the baishakunin.

* * *

IT'S DENNIS JUN

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Toshi "Bill" Sakamoto, formerly of Prince Rupert, at the Slocan Hospital in New Denver, a son, Dennis Jun.

FIRST TORONTO SANSEI BABY BORN

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Massey Nitta of Toronto, a baby boy believed to hold the distinction of being the first "sansei" to see the light of the day in that city.

Both mother and son are doing very well according to a report from a Chatham friendwho has already nicknamed him "Cyclone."

THREE WEEKS MAIL DESTROYED BY FIRE

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The company of C. A. Gardner which employs many Japanese suffered a fire on January 30 that completely destroyed one of its offices.

Three weeks mail and parcels destined for the bush workers were lost in the blaze.

OBITUARY

KAKUTARO INAMOTO

A Greenwood resident, Kakutaro Inamoto, aged 68, passed away on January 23. The deceased, a native of Wakayama-ken, had been confined since last December in the Greenwood Hospital and had been progressing fairly well until his sudden death.

Buddhist funeral rites were conducted by S. Sakamoto assisted by K. Shinde and Mrs. F. Takeuchi representing the Japanese community and the Women's Association.

TAKEO ORIGUCHI

Greenwood residents were shocked by sudden death of Takeo Origuchi, 14 years old, who passed away on January 21.

Admitted for appendicitis to the Grand Forks Hospital, he failed to recover from the operation. An "otsuya" was held in the Catholic School and a Buddhist ceremony was held when the entire community paid its respects.

忠誠なる日系米市民の要請を容れて入營を許可

軍需産業にも就働させる新政策

「ワシントン發」米政府のスチムソン陸軍長官は二月廿八日長官室に於ける新聞記者團との會見に於て次の如く發表した。

「軍に於ては日系米國市民の米陸軍入營許可要望を採擇するに決定した。本決定は特種戰闘部隊と戰ふべき特種部隊編成に關する日系米國市民多數の熱誠なる要請について慎重檢討を加へたる結果である。」

スチムソン陸軍長官は右の席上で次のステートメントをも發表した。

「忠誠なる市民がその國國の戰ひに武器を執るのは、その先天的固有の權利である。如何を問はず當然の權利であり、其の權利の發動に對して障害となるものがあらば、それは可及的速やかに除去されねばならない。國家に對する忠誠の要求は聽き届けられねばならない。今や予は此のアメリカ精神が戰爭に左右されないといふ實證を與へ得ることを甚だ欣快とするものである。」

而して陸軍省當局の發表によれば前記日系市民部隊の編成は義勇志願の者を以て行はれるものであるが、これは米國全土を含みハワイ及び各轉住所にも適用されるもので、米國に對する忠誠の精神に疑念のある者は其の志願は許容されず、入營する日系市民は歩兵、砲兵、工兵及び軍醫、衛生の各科を包含する戰闘部隊として訓練を受くるものにして優秀強力なるものとすべく有らゆる努力が拂はれる筈である。

◇

陸軍省發表によれば今次軍の決定は兵役と同様軍需産業就働などを通じ、總ての忠誠なる日系市民が參與し得る戰勝獲得のボウ大な計畫下における第二世の分擔の一部をなすもので日系二世は將來軍需産業就働も許可されるわけである。

右の陸軍省發表に對し米政府の戰時定住局總裁マイアー氏は次の如く所感を發表した。

「日本臣民を祖先とする第二世米國市民の志願を許容し實際戰闘に從事せしむべき戰闘部隊を編成せんとするスチムソン陸軍長官今回の發表に對して自分は深く滿足するものである。此の發表が行はれた一九四三年一月廿八日は日系米國市民にとりて最も意義深き日と云はねばならぬ。多數の日米市民は予に口頭或は書簡を以て米陸軍戰闘部隊への編入方を希望したのであるが、予もまた彼等と共に永く右の希望實現の日を待望したのである。ワシントン及び轉住所に於ける一切の機關、方針は右陸軍省發表にかゝる日系市民戰闘部隊編成の急速實現化に切りかへられるであらう。」

十八歳より卅八歳までの男女を登録

(米國コロラド州アマチ發)米國政府が日系市民の志願者を採用し同時に軍需工業にも雇傭する方針を決定したのに即應して十八歳より三十八歳までの男女の登録を行ふことになつた旨、最近のワシントンに於ける陸軍省主催の會議に出席して歸來したグラナダ轉住所のノーブル職業部長は語つてゐる。右のため國内十ヶ所の轉住所には特別徴募官を派遣して先づ男子の登録を行つたのち女子も登録することになつてゐる。

日系市民の權利 擁護の象徴

右に關して加州マンザナー轉住所のフリープレス紙は次の如く論じてゐる。

「過去一年間に亘り不安のうちに待たれてゐたことは遂に實を結んだのだ。米政府陸軍省が日系市民の人的資源を米國の戰爭遂行努力へ加へることに決定したことは大きな意義をもつもので、それは吾等の權利の擁護を象徴するものでもあるのだ。即ち戰爭遂行に直接關與し得る立場にある吾々は、遠からずマンザナー轉住所を出られることを意味するものであり、何れ陸軍省から特別なる指令が來ることであらうが、戰時中に於ける吾々の事は吾々自からの決心によつて行はねばならぬといふことになるのだ。吾々は自から動き出して吾が國の戰後の再調整に關しても口がきけるやうにしておかねばならぬのである。」

シカゴに職業斡旋所開設

五千の移動者を中西部の農工業に

(シカゴ)米國西部沿岸から移動した十一万餘の日系人を漸次米國全土に散在して再定住させるために戰時轉住局では先週シカゴ市に大規模の職業斡旋所を開設し、市民を主とする日系移動者五千人を中西部の農工業に就職させることになつた。右に呼應して日系米國市民聯盟では稻垣ジョージ氏を主任としてシカゴに新らしく事務所を創設し各轉ジウ所にゐる移動者の中西部移ジウに關して便宜を計る事になつたが各宗教團体の全幅的協力のもとに假宿所を設置し居ジウ就職の手助けをする筈である。なほ轉ジウ局當路は移動者が西部のシュガービート收穫を援助した實績にかんがみて人的資源の不足を來してゐる所柄多くの地方で商工業に經驗を有する者はドシ〳〵就職できるだらうと見てゐる。

美人もなければ色氣もない

此の世の外の生活

昨年以來、寒さ知らずと云つた樣な暖かさの晝に越年、クリスマスは當地方三ヶ所キャンプの聯合的要求によつてターキー料理が食卓を賑やかにし、クリスマスの祝ひだけはどうやら斯うやら、充分とは云へぬが出來た形だつた。

さうかうする内に新年を迎へたのであつたが、何しろ神酒の一滴さへ飲めない正月で、あずきさへ飾り餅もない、ただあるものは門松だけで、實際さびしい、味けない、うら寂しい正月でしかなかつた。意くれ男ばかりで、美人もなければ色氣もなく、全く此の世の外の生活とはこんなものかと、しみじみと感じた事だつた。在加三十年、生れて五十年、こんなみじめな正月を迎へたのは初めての事である。だが吾々に與へた神の試練かも知れぬと、あきらめてしまへば何の未練も不滿もあるまい。

今年の正月は昨冬以來の暖氣が續いた結果、この高原にふさはしからぬ暖かさで、實のところ喜んでゐたのだつたが、それはヌカ喜びでしかなかつた。一月も半過ぎの十六日に至り突然寒氣襲來、零度を割る實に十一度、あくる十七日のサンデーには俄然零下三十一度に急降下して入寒地獄の苦をなめさせられた有樣だつた。ウインドウは凍結する。窓は霜が降つたやうに大氣自然の繪がゑがき出されるといふ變化だ。それも晝夜の別なく大ストーブに專門の火夫が燃やし續けて此の始末で、實際やり切れたものではなかつた。深更起き出で見れば、身も魂も冷切る樣な威じが、からだ全体を襲ふてくる。寒さはきびしく冴え、月は冴ゑて、一層の寒氣肌身を刺すの思ひであつた。

元來、夏は百何度も氣温が上昇する、冬は零度以下何十度となくさがる極暑極寒の此の高原に、バンガロー式の家を建て、天井もない、上下左右前後とも一重張りのアバラ屋で、耐寒設備なんか言譯にも、形式的にもしてゐない點は、何と言つても遺憾といふ外はない。(ブリンストン第一キャンプ太田生)

ロッキー雜詠

レンブリーア 井上白浦

泰然と嶺連峰に聳へ立つロブソン山はロッキーの王

ロッキーを踏破するなど豪語せし頂上のわれの如何に小なる

ロブソン山映る湖畔の白楊にわが名を彫て歸りきしかも

雪焦に日焦に老も若人も色たくましく路つくり居り

平和來まで剃らぬといふ友の鬚美事伸びたり一とせを經て

昨夜降りし雪を拂ひてわが友とキャンプの門邊初日の出待つ

ロッキーに夏鍛へし鋭氣もて雪の河畔に路造るわれ

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE

FESTIVAL DOLLS

We have a large selection of Festival Dolls in stock suitable for the Festival Season. Send your orders to us with a description of the dolls required. Your orders will receive prompt attention.

Rice Bran in 100 lb. Sacks	$1.55 Sack
Rice Bran in Tins	.40 each
Canned Fuki Special	.25 each
Shiro Nigari in five gallon tins (Two 5 Gal. Tins to the Case)	$4.70 per Case
Salted Salmon (Minimum Case — 50 lbs.)	$15.10 per 100 lbs.
Salted Herrings 25 lb. Case	$3.75
50 lb. Case	$5.95

Above prices are F.O.B. Vancouver.

Japanese Drugs

There is still a large stock of Japanese Drugs available. Send your inquiries to us, and we will give them prompt attention.

メールオーダーを御利用下さい

お雛人形など御祭用の人形が澤山御座います。何に使ふのかを書いて下さい。早速お送り致します。

▲米ヌカ百斤袋一弗五十五仙▲同カンス入一個四十仙▲フキ罐詰特價一個廿五仙▲白ニガリ五ギャロン入罐二個で四弗七十仙▲塩鮭(最低五十斤ケース)百斤十五弗十仙▲塩ヘレン廿五斤箱三弗七十五仙、五十斤箱五弗九十五仙

(右は晩香坡渡しの値段)

▲日本藥品―まだ澤山御座いますから御注文下さい

晩市パウエル街三六九 前川商店

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
369 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of P. S. Ross & Sons)

お醬油を殖やす方法

お醬油は最早や容易に手に入りませんが次のやうにすれば四倍に殖やして使ふことが出來ます。

▲材料―白砂糖二カップ△テーブルソールト一カップ半(ナキス入なら一カップ)△お湯一ギャロン△醬油一コート(四合ビン一本位)△味の素四チースプーンフール(澤山入れるほど結構)

先づ一カップの砂糖をナベに入れて燻の出なくなるくらゐまでコガしアメのやうになつたらそれに一カップ位の熱湯(一ギャロンの内のお湯)を入れてかき廻し、殘りのお湯を少しづゝ入れて固まりのないやうに良くかき廻して殘りの一カップの砂糖と鹽を入れて十分間ぐらゐ煮てから、味の素を入れて煮立て、ナベをおろす。

(注意)辛すぎの方は鹽を右の分量よりも多く入れる△味の素は好みに應じて入れる△醬油をコガすナベは底の厚い鐵ナベかカスターアイオンのフライパンがよい△ボフトルにつめる場合は熱湯にてよく消毒して熱いうちに醬油の熱いのを入れて直ぐ栓をしておくこと△かびる心配があれば、マスタードを豆粒くらゐガーゼに包んでボフトルの中に入れておくとかび止めになる

モヤシの作り方を知りたい

冬季の野菜物の少ない時にモヤシを簡單に作る方法があれば敎へて戴きたいと希望してゐる人がある。材料の入手其の他簡單な方法を知つてゐる方はニューカナディアンまで知らして戴きたい。紙上に發表して一般の參考に供したい。

▲ウイナムスレーキの古月氏は人体解剖學、鍼灸術、西式觸手療法の書物を讀みたいと云つてゐる。讀まれる人は同氏まで代價など知らしてやるがよい。

コミションの求めにより 交渉委員と最高委員五名

ピクチュアビュート地方日本人農家 相互援助會の總會で役員ご共に選出

（アルバータ州ノーブルフォード通信）ピクチュアビュートには移住者があつてアルバータ州南部の日本人の大多數は其の周りに散在してゐる。此の地方はレスブリッヂ北部灌漑區域と呼ばれてゐてレスブリッヂの直ぐ北にあたるオールドマン河以北の地方を含むのであり、ダイアモンドシティ、ジョーネッシー、ピクチュアビュート、アイオンスプリング、チェリン、ノーブルフォード、バロンス、コールデール、コールハーストなどのタウンがある。ノーブルフォードはピクチュアビュートから六哩離れてゐる。昨年八月此の地方の中心地たるピクチュアビュートで、此の方面の日本人を網羅した「相互援助會」が組織され、會長の宮川彦次郎氏以下各役員の努力で色々の成果を擧げた。去る一月廿五日には此の相互援助會の總會があり役員は次の如く改選されたが今年は若手を幹部にあげたわけだつた。

△會長－佐久本盛矩△副會長－市野小三郎、上田榮△議長－木下鶴△副議長－枝村重次郎、稲葉△會計－宮下靜馬△會計補佐田尻△監査役－山田庄工門、村上淺松、森山△幹事（未定）（昨年は上田榮（英語）山田庄工門（日本語）であつた）

右の外かレスブリッヂのセキュリテーコミションよりの求めにより交渉委員二十名と次の五名からなる最高委員も決定した。

上田榮、佐久本盛矩、山田庄工門、青木定職、稲葉

斯うして出來た新幹部は既に活動を始めてゐるが、隣と云つても半哩はごく近い方で、東西南北三、四十哩の廣い地域に亘り各種の問題に關して努力される幹部の苦勞は並大抵ではないのである。新舊役員の努力に深く感謝するものである。なほピクチュアビュートには購買組合の支部や佛教會もあり西村開教使も見えて一同から感謝されてゐるが佛教婦人女青年會も誕生して新春と共に活動してゐる。最後に吾等の唯一の機關である二ユーカナデアンの一段の活躍を希望し少額なれども援助金を同封しておきます。（エス、エス生）

ロッキーおろし (Chinook)

内田一作

西方の風

ロッキー颪はありがたきかな。

ひろびろのひろさの

アルバータの野面に

西方の風、ロッキー颪そうそうと吹きつのれば、

太陽も氷結る零下三十餘度の寒さは退散。

雪も消え、氷も溶け、

やがてくろぐろの大地の面をみせると云ふ。

西方の風

ロッキー颪はありがたきかな。

ロッキーの山々のいかに高く嶮しきと云へど

遂にかなたの海の潮流のぬくい平原に押して來ると云ふ。

あゝ……

西方の風よロッキー颪よ。

その海よ。

環境

いまはむかし。

彼等また自由なりし日。

ひねもす麥の落穂を拾ひ、

大根の葉を食ひ、

ときん〳〵は二三哩の遠方へのり出し、

他人の畑などあらしたりしが、

冬が來て、あらしが來て、

かのツンツンととげのある鐵圍ひのなかに閉ぢ込められたこの方

あはれ！　若き生き者共のなさけなさかや。

いまははや

與へられる麥を食ひ

ストーブなどを食ひ終れば、

身ゆるぎも大儀などどく、

ひねもすうつら〳〵と居眠りゐて、やがて空腹ともなれば、

ひたすらにモウ〳〵と鳴くのみ

まことゝ是非なきもの共にてありける。

たがさて、ツンツンととげのある鐵圍ひの此方に、わが牛共の過るなにがあるであらうか。

——一九四三年一月

魚も買へる

マニトバ州の ロレット地方

（マニトバ州ロレット一月二十日發）こゝはウイニペッグの南東廿三哩である。地主は一千エーカー以上の農地を持つて居り、其他に木材や建築材料の販賣や請負ひをやつてゐるのでウイニペッグ市には夏から秋へかけては毎日出かけ、冬でも一週二回位は行くので買物なども大變便利である。魚もイートン商會へ行けば何んでもあり、ビーシー州から來るサモンは一斤三十五仙、ハリバットは四十三仙、ヘレンは十五仙、大西洋から來る鯖は一斤十五仙、カレイは十二仙でサバなどカリホルニアのよりも遙かに旨い、米も百斤九弗七十五仙から十弗七十五仙でいくらでも買へる、といつた工合で、何不自由は無いが、醤油が幾り少くなつたのが心細い。今ではそれを薄めて使つてゐる。こゝは水も大そう美しく白人は親切だし住み心地のよい所である。夏も思ふたほど暑くはなかつたし、冬は相當冷るが毎日そんなに寒いといふわけでもなく、暖かい日もあり、零下三十度といふ日でもそんなに寒いかと思ふてゐたが空氣が乾いてゐるのでさほど身に感じない。ハウスは小さいながら防寒設備が完全に出來てゐるので大變暖かである。（田端忠太郎）

平原州の愛讀者へ

マニトバ州モーリスの赤川牧師とアルバータ州の樺山牧師をこれらの地方に於けるニューカナデアンの代表者にお願ひして色々のお世話をして頂く事になりました。御協力を願ひます。

ニューカナデアン

新監督と相互協力を誓ふ

二十年來の酷寒ではあつたが 先づ平穩に越冬中のサンドン

（サンドン一月廿七日發信）雪だけは極めて豊富で古老の話では二十年來の酷寒だといはれる日も一月半ばに二三日續いたが昨今は温度も上昇して日光も一日四五時間は拜めるやうになつた。酷寒の際は下水や電氣の故障あり、プラマーと雪のけは日の廻る迄での多忙をきはめた。雪のため薪の配給も一時憂慮されたが此の方も直ぐに復した。こゝは雪の山奥ではあるが雪のための直接の犠牲者は一人も出ず幸に冬季をしのいでゐる。昨年八月以來當地に駐在してゐたセキユリテーコミションの監督スキナー氏はスローカンへ轉任、後任のマクターダヴィス氏は既にサンドンに駐在してゐるが同氏は日本人コミテーを訪問して新任の挨拶を述べ相互の協力を誓つた。日本人コミテーではスキナー氏夫人が日本人子女の手藝指導に努力された事に對し感謝の意を表するため離村に際し記念品を贈つた。なほ當地コミションの事務員フォーランド氏も他へ轉勤し其の後任も決定して執務してゐる。昨年末サンドン日本人から醵金してインターンメントキャンプ及ヘステングス公園病院患者にクリスマスプレゼントを送つたのに對し晩香坡駐在のスペイン副領事パオトード氏からは『タバコとキャンデーを送るやう手續をとつた』旨、又病院のミセス・フィーマンからも夫々禮狀が届いた。尚インターンメントキャンプの日本人からも慰問品を受取つたといふ禮狀が個人宛に届いてゐる。（杉万岩雄）

山香俳句記

席題「下もえ」

下もえや蹴れば崩るゝ朽ちわらぢ　金光睦変

草もえややがては伸びん力かな　籔木義夏

春陽の恵みを受けて草青む　西村かほる

陽の力地殻をついて草もえぬ　杉万芳月

下もえや凧揚げる子の踏んで行く　渡邊雀村

菊の芽や今日一本見付けたり　西川霧渓

下もえや大地を割つて出る力　中筋賤女

下もえや種物下す里の家　藤井しづく

下もえを匂ふて見渡す牛の羣　佐藤森聡

日向土堤土掻く鷄や草もえる　吉川凉風

消し炭を干すやかき根に草もえる　北村夏宵

草もえて春の日淺き野面かな　西村白百合

下もえの庭に濯ぎ水捨てにけり　西村朗美

草青み牧場に放つ牛の群れ　臼井百月

下もえやみゝずの宿る古むしろ　林月舟

測量師草もえる野に小さく佇つ　林葉耶子

雪よけの藁を除けば下もえる　疋田湖東

下もえや頬冠りして畠を打つ　三宅春江

レモンクリーキ

（レモンクリーキ通信）最近解雇された多數の勞働者は、家族のために起つた緊急事態に對處するため再び就働してゐる。尚大江力松氏の一人娘初枝さんと林吉太郎氏は二月八日木宮出牧師の司式で結婚式を擧げた。媒酌人は西川氏夫妻とミセス宮崎である。

婚約

▲グリーンウッドの宮城縣人小野寺龍雄氏と三重縣人福村きみ子孃とは杏堀長・鮭塚末吉兩氏夫妻の媒酌にて一月廿四日ドクター住原宅に於て吉田清一氏司會で婚約の式を擧げた▲瀧本信一氏と野瀬花子孃の婚約が先に發表されてゐたが其後兩家相互の了解の下に婚約を解消する事になつた旨媒酌人の吉川忠三氏から發表されてゐる。

死亡

▲グリーンウッドの折口安次郎氏息武男君（二四）は肋膜炎にかゝりグランドフォークスの病院に入院切開手術を行ひしも經過不良にて一月廿二日午前十一時同病院にて死去、廿三日グランドフォークス聖心教會にて通夜を營み廿三日同所にて佛式による葬儀を執行埋葬に附した。葬儀には（友人）松岡鹿一、（委員會）[illegible]良太郎、（婦人會）[illegible]村夫人、（友人會）[illegible]崎文七の諸氏が弔辭をのべ[illegible]氏が謝辭をのべた▲友田邊の和歌山縣人宮本[illegible]太郎氏（六八）は[illegible]病にて昨年十二月より[illegible]病院に入院加療中であつたが一月廿三日午後十時死去、廿六日佛式にて葬儀を執行、遺骸を茶毘に附した。葬儀は[illegible]本[illegible]吉氏が司會し（友人）[illegible]松之助、（委員會）吉[illegible]、（婦人會）[illegible]村夫人の諸氏が弔辭を述べた後[illegible]の葬儀に田中導師が讀經した

謹告

一九四二年十一月二日瀧本信一氏と野瀬花子孃と婚約仕り候處其後兩家相互の了解の下に此度解約致す事に相成候間此段謹告仕り候

一九四三年二月十三日

媒酌人　古川忠三

野瀬家

昨年の夏カズロー・ポーター・トランスポートにソーイングミシンのボビン・ケースを注文された日本人、品が來たのでお受取り下さい

故 武男 儀入院中は一方ならぬ御懇配を蒙り候も一月廿一日遂に死去、廿二日通夜を營み廿三日葬儀執行の際は御繁忙中にも拘らず御會葬を賜はり[illegible]厚く御禮申上候 乍略儀以紙上御禮申上候

一月廿四日

父　折口安次郎

母　ヤナ

兄　愛之助

妹　美代子

同　トクノ

同　アツノ

親族　尾浦[illegible]

溝出留吉

向井産太郎

父 橋本角太郎 儀病氣療養中の處一月廿三日死去廿五日告別式を營み翌廿六日葬儀を執行仕候 病氣療養中一方ならぬ御配慮を蒙り且つ葬儀に際しては多數御會葬の御懇情を賜り茲に厚く御禮申上候 乍略儀以紙上を以て御禮申上候

一月廿六日

長男　橋本[illegible]

村尾マサ

同　トキ子

淺西キャ

石田久吉

石田典吉

濱崎留吉

向井産太郎

ニユーカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙　六ケ月前金二弗

編輯發行人　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
社員　近藤辻太
同　伊藤良一
工場部　辻弘太郎

社説

自らをさいなむもの

州文相の日系學童閉め出し案

ニユーカナデアンは時事問題を論評する上に於て相當不利な立場にあるために色々と苦心しなければならぬ。然しかし、最近ビーシー州政府のペリー文相が、學校令を修正してビーシー州の學校から日系學童を閉め出す事を合法化する提案をするつもりだと發表してゐる事に對して行はれてゐる批評には、幾らかの事實を附加しなければならぬ。

ペリー文相は世間の批評に對して答へた中で「吾々は既に行はれてゐることを單に合法化しようとするだけの事であ。ビーシーセキユリテー・コミツシヨンによつて移動させられた日系學童の教育費を其の地方の納税者が負擔しなければならぬ理由は無いのである」と主張してゐる。

しかし日系學童の移動した地方の納税者に對して教育費の負擔をかけやうなどとしたことは曾てないのである。大体、最初から大きなインテリアタウンでは數百の學齡兒童を其の地方の學校に入學させるなどゝ云ふことは問題にならなかつたのである。

日系學童の教育問題に關して望まれた唯一のことは、ビーシー」聯邦政府が憲法の定むる責任に應じて在來やつて來た通りに教育費を負擔すべきであるといふことと、新しく學校設備をすることによつて増加する費用は州政府が持ち、教師不足に對應するためには、たとへ訓練は經てゐなくとも有能なる日系二世の教師を雇ふて間に合せるといふ點だけだつたのだ。

日系の學齡兒童九十パーセント以上に關する限りで、州政府に對し要請した唯一の事は、日系學童を以前の通學區域から移動したことによつて州政府が費用を節約し得ると大体同じ額だけの金を、引續いて支出して貰ひたいといふ點だつたのであり、學校施設增加の特別費用をかけるにしても、インテリアタウンの納税者は最後のものだつたのである。

それは、もちろん最初の教育方策であつた。今日のところでは、州政府は特別の費用を出してゐないばかりか、日系學童移動によつて相當額の費用を節約し得てゐる筈である。しかも州の收入は未曾有の高記錄を示してゐる年度に於てだ。

ペリー文相の提案は、現在のところでは、ビーシー州の奥地に自活移動してゐる人々にのみ直接かかる問題である。これらの人々は西はブリッヂリヴァー、東はロッキー山に至るまでの五十ヶ所以上の地方に散在してゐて、三百餘名の學齡兒童があると當局の報告に發表されてゐる。

故に、州文相の學校令修正案は學童の家庭が、其の地方で納税者として定住してゐる場合でも、其の地方の學校から兒童を閉め出す事を合法化するといふものであるが、インテリアの自活村で、居住者自身が領政府から或程度の援助を得てヴイクトリアの文部省から通信教授課程を購入し、同時に地方の同情ある教育家から幾分の援助を得て、子供にカナダの教育を授けてゐる者には何等影響せぬといふことになるのである。

ヴイクトリア政府の現文相ペリー氏は二ヶ年前には州議會の議長であり、自由主義者として、評判のよい人であつた。當時ペリー氏は議長として、ライセンス問題に關する或種の差別的な提案があつたときそれを「非英國的」だとして強硬に反對する態度をとつた事がある。ペリー文相の提出するといふ案に對して行はれてゐる最も聰明なる批評の一つは、州の保守黨協會長ジエーク・ス氏の「吾々は往々にして、後から遺憾に思ふやうな事を戰爭の感情にかられてやるものだ」といふ言葉だが、恐らく問題に關して一ばん不愉快な役をつとめるのはペリー文相自身であるだらう。

十二のカゴ

後世にも問ふ

清水生

「未だ生れざる後世の人々にも投票權を與へよ」

これはハツプ博士の言葉であるが意味深長である。世の人々が、それ程までに責任を感じるようにならなければ、公平にして平和なる世界は望まれないのである。

物事を考へたり、計畫したり、決行したりする場合に、たゞ狹い個人的な、又は黨派的な立場からその權利をのみ主張する處から、多くの誤謬や闘爭が起るものである。市民權利とは責任を離れて存在し得ないものであつて、同時に他の人々の權利を尊重し、彼らに對する責任を果さずしては得られないものなのである。これは自らを損せずしては破る事の出來ない社會の鐵則である。それで我らが責任感を強くすればする程、それだけ我らの權利が確實になる譯である。

眞に公平を願ひ、平和を追求せんとすれば、廣く現在の人々に對してのみならず、過去に對してまでも責任を感じる必要がある。ヤング氏が、その著「日系カナダ人」中に、日系市民の犯罪率が他人種の市民のそれに比して著しく低い理由の第一は「先祖に對して」と言ふ心――特殊なる家族制度によつて養はれた連帶的責任感――にあると言つてゐるが、それは間違つてゐない見解である。祖先にまでも責任を感じる心は、確に現在の生活を善導し得る。たゞ過去に對する責任感は、その精神を忘れて形式や習慣に囚はれると、保守的になつて、進歩の妨げにもなり得る事だけは注意すべきである。

ハツプ博士の言へる「まだ生れざる後世の人々に投票權を與へよ」とは、勿論個人的に又家族的に祖先と子孫との關係を語つてゐるのではないが、廣く世界的に考へて現在の方針を決定する時に、後世の人々の立場からも考へ、來るべき新世界の理想にも照して、後世に禍ひを殘さない樣にしてほしいと言ふ主張である。この考へ方は偏重すると、過去や現在を輕視する餘り、空想に陷り易い危險はあるが、看過すべからざる一方法である。

個人の問題に於ても理は同じであるが、特に公共の問題を取扱ふ場合には、これ程までに責任を感じて愼重に考へたいと思ふ。さうすれば、速斷や失敗を避け、一層公平なる道を見出す事も出來よう。現今の如き異常なる時代に於ては、何事も冷靜に考へる事が甚だ困難である。プロパガンダやルーモアや雜多な感情が我らを誤らしめる。かうした時に、我らは廣く現在を見、過去將來にまでも責任を重んじ得る雅量がほしいと思ふのである。

思想を根本的に整理して第一歩より再出發せよ

サンドン　井手小四郎

關東大震災の際、二十萬の生命と幾多の物資は一朝にして灰燼に歸した。しかも關東人のうけた精神的打擊は、不可抗力な大自然の脅威であるだけ、殊更、深刻なものであつたが、遺憾的な氣配もなく瞬く間に再建したことは、私等の記憶にまだ新しい。

それとこれとは性質は違ふとはいへ、現在の私等日本人の現狀はひしやげられた雜草といふ狀態に於て似てゐるのである。併しながら、ひしやげられた草は、必ず伸び上るものなのだ。吾々の畑は一朝にして荒廢に歸したが如く見られながら、雪の下には既に發芽してゐることは確實であり、春といふ大自然力によつて、新芽はもり出しすく／＼と伸び上ることは必定である。だが、深い雪に閉ざされてある現實の所謂無能のみをみつめてゐる者にとつては、ややもすれば盲無に走るもので、その種の享樂を追ふことに汲々たるものがないとも限らない。趣味も娛樂も頽廢的になり、無責任な刹那主義に陷して行く半面がありはしないか。當サンドンに於ても、心ある第一世諸氏は、この世紀末的な頽廢者の續出を最も杞憂してゐるのである。

とはいへ、その半面には、新進第二世の溌剌たる躍進運動のもり上ることも確信するものである。その青年層は、やがて老朽第一世で小我に囚はれた第一世の誤れる指導に踏み迷へる第二世をぐんぐん引きずつて行くところの指導層になる事も信ぜられるのである。併しその間、一世の細心な分別と二世の純眞な推進力との、相互的教導と讓歩があらねばならぬことは勿論である。

とも角、在加日本人の將來に關する問題の重大性、深刻性は現在その極點に達してゐる。吾々は如何に對處すべきや、此の觀點から吾々は新に第一歩から再出發せねばならぬ。そして再出發するには最も愼重に、重大時局の眞相を突き止め、根本的に思想の整理を要し、吾々の指針を明瞭に把握してかからねばならぬ。それとて盲開上意のみを待つて居るべきでなく、その時はその時だといふ消極的態度を採るべきでもなからう。何れにせよ、吾々は積極を持續、もしくは持續しようとすることは、自動的にも他動的にも可能ではないだらう。恐らく日本人社會といふ特殊部落も、今後再現の見込みなく、全カナダに溶解されるであらう。他動的には既に日系人再定住案があり、ニユーカナデアンに說かれつゝある通りである。

併し、此の地域的變動は、日本人にとつて多大の關心――といふよりか、非常な衝撃であるらしく見受けられるのであるが、吾々はもつと冷靜に批判を[?]し、一世と二世での意見・觀點等をよく檢討して、再出發に資せねばならぬ。これは明瞭に現實の問題である。また確固たる定見を持つまでに至らない第二世を導くためにも各日本人移動タウンの[?]の指導者達、特に文化方面の指導者諸氏の活潑なる研究のもとに、新[?]まれんことを希ふ次第である。

新舊を識別することにのみ[?]として革新的熱意のない吾々[?]一世は、先づ吾々自身、[?]の認識を深め、[?]を檢討することによつて[?]育されねば、正しい[?]い筈である。諸々の觀念は、總てそれを基點とし、それによつて[?]出されるものなのだ。[?]義を持てといふのではない。[?]如何なる社會生活にも必要であつたが、現社會、特に今後の社會に生存する以上、何れの國を問はず人類としての道徳責任を、自己[?]性の根元的思想を、明確に認識しない以上、良い市民たり得ないのである。それらを身を以て[?]するには、現在の移動地に於ける生活も、好適の時機といへないこともない。

日本人は[?]に、共同生活や團體組織には馴れてゐないし、[?]と功名心ばかり強くて、自治的精神の訓練に缺けてゐたのである。吾が老朽第一世は、第二世の爲めにも、[?]つて時代精神を[?]實行力を獲得せねばなるまい。そして全日本人は、人類の[?]、又[?]の光明に向つて[?]邁進すべきである。

〰〰〰〰

現下の緊要問題につき寄稿を歡迎――（ニユーカナデアン）

「保護のために」管理されてゐる 都市にある財産整理の相談委員會任命

委員長には日系人の漁船處分に當つたスミス判事

（晩香坡發）太平洋沿岸都市に於ける日本人所有財産を處分する事に關して相談にあづかるべき三名からなる諮問委員會が領政府によつて任命されたと發表されたが、これは現在「保護のために」カストデアンによつて管理されてゐる都市にある移動日本人の財産が賣買し處分されることを指示するものである。右委員會の委員長にはシドニー・スミス判事が任命され晩市會ではジョーンス市議を市の代表に推薦したことが二月八日に發表されて居り、日本人の委員は追つて任命される筈で、右の委員會はオタワ政府のマケンジー長官[illegible]からコーネット晩市長に電報で知らして來たのである。委員長のスミス判事は日本人所有漁船處理委員會の委員長をつとめた人でジョーンス市議は多年晩市のライセンスインスペクターをつとめ日本人間にも菊花栽培でよく知られてゐる人で現に市會の財産委員會の議長である。右の委員會は漁船を賣つたやうなやり方で土地や家屋を處理するのだらうと見られてゐるが、まだ今のところでは一月廿六日に領政府國務省から財産賣却に關する勅令が出た旨發表された以外には何も公表されて居らず實地の事は何等報道されてゐない

再定住政策強行の ためからか

右の報道に對し晩市會のメンバーは「戰後日本人を國送するオタワ當局の方策の前兆である」と言つて居りウォーシントン市議は「之れらの財産が處理されるといふ事は日本人が晩市に歸つて來る事に反對する事になり日本人をカナダから出す上の一歩前進だから、晩香坡はそれに協力しなければならぬ」と言ひグレイエル市議は「戰爭終了後に於ける日本人に對する政府の氣持を明かに示してゐるものだ」と考へてゐるさうだが、右の發表は日本人にとつては殆んど一年前に全面的な移動が發令されたのに次いでの衝擊である。多くの日本人は、彼等の利益が領政府によつて保護されるであらうと政府から公表された閣令第一六六五號（移動者の財産をカストデアンの手に管理する事を規定してあるもの）中の「保護のためにのみ」といふ字句に重きをおいて之れにたよつてゐたのである。ビーシー州政府が日系學童を學校から閉め出す法案を提出しようとしてゐると發表されたのに引續いて今度は彼等の元のホームに關する新しい方策が發表されたことは特にヒドい打擊であるのだが、中には此の新方策は日本人をカナダ各地に散在させるオタワ政府の再定住方策を強行するためからであらうと觀測してゐる向きもある。

議會で日系人問題を論議

「日本へ送還は問題解決にならぬ」 シーシーエフのマクニールが主張

晩香坡バラード區選出のシーシーエフ代議士マクニール氏は先週のビーシー州議會に於て、カナダにゐる日本人の再定住問題や彼等をカナダの經濟的生活に吸收する問題等を徹し日系學童にビーシー州の教育標準に合致した教育を與へなければならぬと主張し「ビーシー州に於ける日本人問題に對してカナダの他の部分のものはこれを理解することが出來ぬが、問題は恆久的平和とアトランチック・チャーターを當州に於ても適用するといふ基礎のもとに於て解決されなければならぬものであり、日本人を日本へ送還するなどいふても長い年月を要することであつて今すぐに問題を解決する具にはならず、ビーシー州に關する限りでは、問題は人種的憎惡を基礎としては解決し得ることでなく、カナダ全般の問題として取扱はれなければならぬ事である」と述べ、戰後の日本人問題が特に晩市にとつて重要問題をもたらすであらうことを指摘し、日本人移動に際してセキュリテー・コミションが流行病防止のために最大の注意を拂つた事に對しビーシー州は感謝しなければならぬと言つた。

一食九仙三厘平均

（ステングスパークのクリーアリングステーションでは五千餘の人々が食事をしたのであるが、彼等にサーヴされた百五十四萬二千八百七十一食の平均價格は九仙三厘だつたと當局の報告に發表されてゐる。

日加人交換

近く更に行はれる模様

オタワ議會で議員の質問に答へられたところによると、日加人交換は數ケ月に亘つて兩國政府の間に交渉が續けられて居り近く實現すると思ふといふ事である。

病院增築費

アルバータ州テバーで 日本人も應募

アルバータ州テバーでは病院を增築中で日本人も其費用を寄附する事になり、ラバー、バーンウェル、ゼミソン、クランフォード地方での寄附金募集委員に山邊チグ、佐々木ノビー、林キャーの三氏が擧げられてゐる。

戰況その他

▲ベルリン放送をニウヨーク綜合通信が接受した所では今年の日本の軍事豫算は二百七十億圓（へ戰前の年では、六十三億一千八百萬弗）で昨年に比し九十億圓の增加である▲同じくベルリン放送では一九三七年に日本の總理大臣であつた林銑十郎大將（六七）は二月五日逝去した▲太平洋南西方面ソロモン群島中のゴーダルキャナルを死守してゐた日本軍は「使命を遂行したので」同島を撤退したと日本の大本營で發表した旨ベルリン放送は傳へてゐるとニューヨークの綜合通信は報じてゐる▲イタリーのムッソリニ政府の外務大臣チアノ（ムッソリニ首相の女婿）[illegible]の職務が罷免され、チアノ伯はローマ法王廳への代表に任命されたが右に關しスイス國のベルンの中立派系通信は觀測者等は「平和への橋渡しをこしらへやうとする下心からだ」と見てゐるといふ▲スターリングラードの死守に成功したばかりでなく同所でドイツ軍に多大の損害を與へたソ軍は南部ロシアの五百哩に亘る戰線でドイツ軍の重要兵營基地に襲擊して進出し既にドン河を渡つてロストフ市に肉迫、赤軍は突入して市街戰を演じてゐると發表してゐる

二月の末に配給する 新しいラーションブック

日本人の分は特別なる取りきめで

シュガー、テー、コーフィー及バターの新しいラーションブックは二月の最後の週に配給されるのであるが、カナダに居住する大部分の日本人に對する分は特別な取りきめによつて配給する事になつた旨、晩香坡の戰時物價局からニューカナダアンに通知して來た。此の特別な取りきめの內容は日本人皆に知らせるためにこゝに掲載するが、次の如く方法は極めて簡單である。

△現在ラーションブックを持つてゐる者は、それに附いてゐるポストカードにフルネーム（姓名）とアドレスとブックの番號（それに附いてゐる頭字をも）とを明瞭に記入し、同時に其の下に日本人登錄番號と共にサインして提出すればよい。

△大部分の地方では物價局、ビーシーセキュリテーコミションの監督、其の他政府の出張所の役人がその配給に當るが、ビーシー州奧地の或地域では數名の日本人「キーメン」（鍵り）を任命して、それらの地域在住者は此の鍵りに新ブック下附を申出る事になつてゐる。

各地域別にした 配給の方法

●ビーシー州●

▲インテリアタウン……タシメ、グリーンウッド、サンドン、スローカン、カズロー、ニューデンヴアー……ローズベリーは夫々の地方のビーシーセキュリテーコミション當局からラーションブックを配給する。

▲セルフサポーチングプロゼクト……クリスチナレーキの分はグリーンウッドのコミション當局から、リルエート、ミントシテー、ブリッヂリヴアー、マヤリグレー、フォールス、テーラーレーキの分はブリッヂリヴアーにゐるマクブレイン監督から配給

▲道路キャンプ……各キャンプの監督から配給。

▲ヘスチングスパーク病院……カーネル・アーサーより。

▲防衛地域にゐる者……特別許可證を持つてゐるこれらの人々は其の地方の配給係又は晩市の本部から受ける事。

▲セルフサポーチングのインダストリアル・パーミットによつて移動した者及ビーシーセキュリテーコミションの管轄下以外にある州內奧地の元からの居ジウ者

◎グランドフォークスの分はグリーンウッドの監督が配給する事になつてゐるが多分グランドフォークスのマウンテーの手を通して行はれるであらう。

◎其他の分は次の「キーメン」から配給される事になつてゐるので其の地域乃至は近くの者はこれらのキーメンから新ブックを受取る手續きをとること。

▲レヴエルストック、郵函三〇 高橋長一郎

▲カムループス、シーモア街三二〇 渡邊藤內

▲オモンアーム、アールアール 三種村市太郎

▲ヴアーノン、郵函五六八三 磯部源太郎

▲ケローナ、アールアール一 宍戸英次郎

▲サマーランド、郵函一 多田藤太郎

▲ペンチクトン、藤田廣造

アルバータ州

アルバータ州在住の全日本人の分はレスブリッヂ市メタカーフビルデング內のセキュリテーコミション監督ラッセル氏から配給するが各地方のマウンテーから詳細なる情報を得る事が出來る。

●サスカチワン州●——レジャイナ市の戰時物價局當路に照會すること。

マニトバ州

マニトバ州內全日本人の分はウイニペッグ市ソマーセットビルデング七四九のセキュリテーコミション監督ブラウン氏から配給する。

オンタリオ

▲北西オンタリオ地方……ポートアーサーのカストムビルデング內のセキュリテーコミション代表パイパー氏より配給。

▲南西オンタリオ地方……トロント市スパヂナ街一七四のセキュリテーコミション職業斡旋係ツルーマン氏より配給するが、マウンテーよりツルーマン氏へ照會するやう日本人全部に指示されてゐる

●ケベック州及ノヴアスコシア州●——モントリオール及ハリファックスのラーション當局より配給。

ミートの値が上る

オタワ政府の戰時物價局の發表によるとミートのホールセール價格は二月十一日から百斤につき五十仙引上げられた。三月廿五日頃は更に上る模樣である。

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カナダのバター消費は更に制限されて四月一日から始める自動車持主は「[illegible]」クラスに入れられて一ケ年二千哩以內しかドライヴ出來ないことになる模樣。

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米國では靴も配給されて一年に三足しか新しいのを買へない事になつたが、カナダではまだそれに制限される樣な事はあるまいとのこと